

National Republican.

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S. P. HANSBOM, EDITOR.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1866.

SYSTEMATIC MISREPRESENTATION.

Political mischief-makers are always on the alert. They open their campaigns with great vigor, and forestall public action by a vigorous effort to control and influence public sentiment. In no country, owing to its dependence upon the press for information, and its confirmed habit of following a few leaders, "no questions being asked," is public opinion so impressionable or so easily made to order as in the United States of America. At no time in the experience of this inflammable nation has the public judgment been so biased and warped by manufactured reports and systematized misstatements as at the present. Everything has been in the right condition for such a result. Congress has made an untenable issue against the President; it can only sustain itself by distorting facts and prejudicing the community by arranged testimony, improvised panics, and false alarms. One half the year of 1866 has been exhausted in making an *ex parte* record; and weary harangues, studied invective, rash appeals to passion, and over-drawn pictures of danger have daily poured from the lips of representative men into the startled public ear. These interminable and intolerable speeches are printed by forced levies, and under the franking privilege they are scattered broadcast over one section of the country to stimulate party zeal and consolidate sectional sentiment. Not only is Congress a vast propaganda of vituperation and misrepresentation, but it has most skillful and energetic allies.

Among these are the salaried agents who, living out of the public treasure, must make their exceptional occupation good by proving its necessity. We allude now to those holding offices which are incident to periods of war, and not to those exercising ordinary functions which appertain to government at all times. Another confederate is the Washington reporter, who, as a general rule, is a subaltern of Congress, and is employed to make facts or arrange them for a partisan press. Still another element in this unwholesome influence is the sensational performance in a degenerated pulpit and the modern lyceum. Yesterday we had occasion to exhibit two instances of the folly and wickedness of this systematic misrepresentation. A woman, or a person having that reputation, stands before an audience passing for intelligent, in a city priding itself upon its advancement and civilization, and with reckless disregard of truth, and with blasphemous impudence, charges the responsibility of the late riots of Memphis upon President Johnson. She asserts that had the President punished traitors according to the Tennessee programme there would have been no disturbance in that city. We proved yesterday, and we reiterate to-day, that the riots at Memphis were the direct result and logical consequence of the radical misrule in Tennessee, which the female declaimer upholds, and had every private and officer in the late rebel armies been arraigned, tried, and convicted for treason, it would not have lessened the number or checked the spirit of that indecent mob. It was composed of men who had taken the oath and been registered under the stringent franchise laws of Tennessee, and the disgrace was brought on by a collision between the infuriated colored population and an Irish police, headed by a debauched mayor, who comprise the loyal authorities of Memphis. The rebels had no part or lot in it; and yet the ravings of this unsexed ranter fastens the crime upon them and the President, and with her auditory undoubtedly this vile stuff passes for truth.

The Freedmen's Bureau is another instance of the way in which the popular sentiment is moulded in these times. Its agents have been busy in letter-writing and telegraphing, and every resource has been resorted to in order to prove its value and indispensability. Without it we were told that the negro would be at the mercy of "the cruel taskmaster," and in the name of humanity and Christianity, we were forbidden to restrict its powers or interfere with its operations. But in the letter which was published on the outside of yesterday's *REPUBLICAN*, from a highly intelligent and disinterested officer, and which corroborates the indisputable evidences of nearly every officer of the army, from Gen. Grant down, we find that the Bureau, as generally administered, is likely to be a curse to the black man, instead of a blessing, and that no greater calamity could befall the unfortunate race now taking their first lessons in freedom than to rely upon Government for support instead of upon themselves. The policy of the President is to have the colored man to depend upon his own labor and exertion, and this will make for his race a future, and for the individual independence and respect. The Bureau, in leading him to expect charity, is educating him for an era of degradation and misery.

To-day we present another sample of the conspiracy to mislead the sense and judgment of the public. The New York *Tribune* published a statement to the effect that the President had disposed of two hundred millions of dollars worth of public property in railways to Southern parties, taking for payment worthless notes which were never expected to be met; in reality charging the Executive with giving to those lately in rebellion the property of the United States to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars. The *Tribune* furnished that indecent and unfounded lie to its thousands of readers to prejudice them against the President, and to educate them to a belief that he was a coadjutor of treason and a robber of public property. In another place we give the complete refutation to this shameless falsehood. The examination at the proper department shows that every dollar of property disposed of was by order of the War Office; that only twenty millions in amount have been sold, all but six millions have been paid, and that now due is simply secured. Thus is another infamous "lie mailed to the counter."

We know that the American people are excitable, and are liable to false impressions, and these systematic slanders and misrepresentations have an injurious effect at the start; but the people have been and always will be right in the long run. Were this not so, popular government would have ended on this continent years ago. There is a vindication in the future for President Johnson as there has been a vindication in the past for his predecessors who have been the victims of similar though not equal malignity and abuse. There will be a day of retribution, when the miserable liars, formidable as they now appear, and their miserable perpetrators, audacious as they now conduct, will go down under the righteous surge of popular indignation and rebuke. The day for popular retribution in a free country is the day of popular election.

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Pen, Pencil, and Pencil.
Mr. JACOB KINNEY died in Raleigh, N. C., of small pox, last Saturday.

A GREAT hall storm passed over Harrisonburg, Va., last Sunday. Some of the hall stones were as large as billiard balls.

THE contract for painting of the battle of Gettysburg, authorized by the Pennsylvania Legislature, has been awarded to Mr. F. P. Rothman, of Philadelphia.

A Southern paper says, naively: "Mr. Thaddeus Stevens does not impress us as a person acting under a commission from the Prince of Peace."

THE trial of Major Geo. formerly commander of the rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C., is still progressing at Raleigh, N. C. It will not be completed for two or three weeks.

THE Shepherdston (W. Va.) Register says that a citizen of that place, on Monday last, caught with a hook and line, in the Potomac, seventeen bass, the largest weighing four and a quarter pounds and the smallest two pounds.

SOME playful children in a western town put a six-pound shell in the kitchen fire "to go for fun." It was obliging enough not to just off till it had become tired of watching it, and had gone away to a safe distance, when it exploded, smashing things generally, and killing a calf.

TWO car loads of strawberries now arrive daily at Chicago from Cobden, Anna Villa Ridge, on the Illinois Central Railroad. There is an area of over three hundred acres of strawberry beds now ripening in those three towns, and promising the heaviest yield that any season has afforded.

"AND Jacob kissed Rachel and lifted up his voice and wept." Why he wept no one knows. Perhaps Rachel would not allow him the privilege of kissing her a second time, or perhaps a green young man he knew not how otherwise to express his emotions.

THE ladies of Lansing, Michigan, are adopting a new style of dress. It appears to consist of cloth pants like those worn by men, and an old fashioned Indian "wampum" or sash, which comes just above the knees. Everything is said to hang down from the shoulders, down away with tight lacing, and alleged to be very conducive to health. It does away with hoops and skirts, and decreases the lady in quantity about two hundred per cent.

THE French *Courier* gives prominence to the statement that the French Government has made arrangements with the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company for the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, and that said withdrawal will take place within the period officially stipulated. The *Courier* makes this statement in order to correct the impression some of its contemporaries permit in its indecisive way the Emperor does not mean to keep faith with the United States.

LORD SHAFTESBURY, the one poet of England who makes special pretensions to piety, has come out with a decided opinion on "Kese House." In a public religious meeting in London, he called it "the most pestiferous work ever vomited forth from the jaws of hell." Were it not for the exemplary character of the speaker, one might imagine that this was an example of that puff deflationary that threw shrewd bookishness so often rely for the sale of questionable books.

YESTERDAY was set apart by the people of Richmond and vicinity, for the purpose of rearing from oblivion the names and graves of the rebel soldiers killed during the rebellion in Virginia, and interred in Hollywood Cemetery, near the city. The public program included the surviving members of Richmond military organizations, the ladies and civic societies generally, all of whom were called upon to aid in the consummation of the desired object. The Richmond papers also publish an appeal to the people of the South soliciting contributions for the purpose of putting Oakwood Cemetery in repair, where it is estimated the remains of sixteen thousand confederates are interred.

IT was the general understanding in the House on Saturday that the Senator from Pennsylvania, Stoughton, was a "re-entrant" and a "re-entrant" was one of the Senators from his State, but it was not until he was referred to Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin. It makes but little difference, however, who is spoken of with disapprobation by Thaddeus the Vindicator. If he could possibly happen to speak with kindness of any who did not constantly crouch and tremble under his whip we suppose the old man would spit the words out of his mouth as he would breathe.

THE Chicago *Republican* says, amiably: "The Chicago *Tribune* is the most potent paper now published in America. It uses the Chicago *Times* as an organ to circulate lies about the *Republican*. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the *Republican* was held on the 23d, for the purpose of electing officers for the year. The *Tribune*, that does not admit the name even of the *Republican* to its columns, sent one of its editors, a well-known raving religious-political hack, to the Chicago *Times*, and procured the insertion in that godless sheet of the story that the *Republican* had sold out to the Johnson party. The price paid for this story was not more than the cost of the paper. The *Times* paid for the poor old stealing concern on Clark street it would not be sufficient for him to keep a farthing candle burning through one of Deacon Brown's shortest prayers."

THE receipt from internal revenue last week were as follows: Monday, \$444,971.64; Tuesday, \$394,432.49; Wednesday, \$444,424.19; Thursday, \$457,142.20; Friday, \$441,967.62; Saturday, \$429,380.83; total for the week, \$3,031,319.97. The receipts yesterday were \$908,214.67. The income derived from this source since June 30, 1865, amounts to the handsome sum of \$281,286,347.33.

THE Patent Office has been an unusually busy one with the Patent Office, in order to meet the number of applications for patents which were favorably decided upon; and for the week ending June 2d, the Commissioner had issued 245 new patents.

THE number that has been issued in any previous week.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

Indian Disposition in Arizona.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs yesterday received a letter under date of April 12th, from the agent stationed at La Paz, Arizona Territory, giving the details of another Indian outrage which he is apprehensive will lead to more serious results.

The agent states that on the 6th instant, a party of five whites went on a prospecting tour, and on the same evening established their camp on the road from Fort Mojave to Prescott. While four of the men were temporarily absent a party of Indians, supposed to belong to the Hopai tribe made a descent on the camp, killing the man and stealing the horses. As soon as the affair became known a party of armed citizens started in pursuit of the murderers, and succeeded in killing five of their number, including Wankwa Tuma, chief of the Hopai tribe. The summary distribution then meted out to them by the citizens, the Superintendent fears may be the means of commencing an alliance between the tribe mentioned and the Chinleaves against the whites of that region, whom he represents as wholly unprotected by United States troops and entirely subject to the tender mercies of the savages. The Superintendent earnestly impresses upon the Commissioner the defenses and perilous situation of the whites, and urges the immediate transfer of at least one company of troops to be stationed at La Paz for their protection. He further says that in his opinion, the only safety for the property and lives of the people is the establishment of these Indians on reservations, to accomplish which the presence of United States troops would be absolutely necessary.

Post Office Department.
Great activity continues to prevail in the different bureaus of the Post Office Department. There is increasing demand for routes which, under the Spring lettings, were not disposed of, not only in the Southern but all other States embraced therein.

On Monday last, the House of Representatives passed a bill for the relief of the Post Office Department, which was introduced by Mr. W. W. Phelps, of New York. The bill provides for the relief of the Post Office Department, which was introduced by Mr. W. W. Phelps, of New York.

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CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

XXIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1866.

SENATE.

RECEIVED STATISTICS OF THE WAR.
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The Chief Clerk of the Senate, in response to a resolution of the Senate calling for the military statistics of the war, stating that it is impossible to present the statistics of the war before the end of the year. Laid on the table.

The Suburban Garden in this city. Referred to and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota, asked unanimous consent that the subcommittee on military and naval affairs be authorized to hold a hearing on the subject of the proposed Washington and New York leave to report at any time.

The Government and the Southern Railways.—Misstatements as to the President's Course in Reference to Railways in the South.—[Continued from the 28th.]

Among the most malicious of all the malicious statements made by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, for the purpose of injuring the President, and placing him in a false position before the people, is that embraced in the following paragraphs which appeared among the Washington telegrams in the *Tribune* a few days ago.

"Without the authority of law President Johnson, among his earliest acts of reconstruction, ordered the sale of Government railroads and railroad running stock, iron and materials, to an enormous amount to Southern men, on credit; by directed the States in charge to turn over the property, and take the purchasers' notes, payable monthly, up to two years; the value of the property thus nominally sold, but in reality given away, was probably \$200,000,000. Of course, the notes, as they fell due, were not paid, and it was never intended they should be paid. They are under protest here to millions. The Government holds chattel mortgages on property, all in rebel hands; that has been consumed in large part; in part has changed hands; and the balance which is used in default disregard of the contract of purchase. The President refuses to